Western Carolinian.

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By PHILO WHITE.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

Social intercourse is one of those inestimable blessings which the introduction of Christianity has conferred on mankind. That it is the gift of Christianity, all will be convinced who are conversant in history, whether ancient or modern. Although Greece and Rome, and some other nations of antiquity, enjoyed, in a good measure, the blessings of civilization, and of consequence were capable of participating in the pleasures of society, yet there was wanting refinement of sensibility and charitable feeling, with which Christianity has ever enriched the social circle.

As the blessings of society are duly appreciated by but a small part of the human family, a few thoughts on this subject may not only be interesting, but important. Some are apt to view every moment spent in what is termed sociality, as lost: This, it must be confessed, is too often the case. The abuse of a measure is, however, no argument against its utility. Let associations be formed from correct motives, with proper views and feelings; let conversation, instead of being turned upon the foibles and frailties of our neighbours, their blemishes of character, their peculiarities of dress, be upon subjects of dignity and importance; and soon it will be seen that society has power to enlighten the understanding, to refine the sensibility, to polish the manners, and meliorate the moral principles of men. Man, intellectual by the attention of his associate, pained by their neglect, was not formed for the gloomy shades of solitude. To him it has no charms, except as it affords opportunity for devotional exercises, or intellectual improvement. Society enlightens the understanding. Individuals, like rivers, winding their courses through hills and vales to the ocean, assembling together from different places, pour their knowledge into one common reservoir, from whence all may draw the enriching draught. Nor can it be justly said that information is so partially diffused through society, that although some might receive accessions to their intellectual store, yet others, whose talents and opportunities are superior to the talents and opportunities of those with whom they may associate, must derive but little improvement. The Amazon, though it rolls on four thousand miles to the ocean, is, notwithstanding, refreshed by continual rills from every side. Though they may be possessed of the most brilliant talents, yet from their humblest associates they may derive hints which will give new energy to their efforts, and to their talents a brilliancy which but for this they would never have possessed. From the falling of an apple, Newton received a hint, leading him to investigate subjects by which he has astonished the world, and forever rendered his name memorable in the annals of philosophy. But even men of the most gigantic intellect, may advantageously descend from their eminence, and view the little beings around them.

Social intercourse not only enlightens the mind, but also refines the sensibility. A refined sensibility is indeed the natural offspring of a cultivated understanding. When the mind is illumined by the rays of knowledge, it sees more clearly what is due to different persons, the effects which different causes produce, the happiness or misery that prevails in the different classes. This increased capacity of discerning the secret springs of happiness and misery, has a powerful influence on the finer feelings of our nature; producing, at the woes of others, sensations not always surpassed when self is made the immediate object of suffering. If the sensibility is wounded at the sufferings of the indigent in civilized countries, it is still more sensibly affected when the plains of India are seen whitened with the bones of pilgrims, the widow smoking on the funeral pile of the husband; or the sick and dying hastened to the banks of the Ganges, that they may have a happy exit to the climes of bliss. Wherever there are associations, there exists a mutual desire. Hence an inquiry into each other's views, feelings, manner of thinking; selfishness is removed, and each individual learns that he is happy himself, in proportion as he diffuses happiness to those around. A gentleness of manner and modesty of deportment is acquired, which renders even virtue itself truly amiable. Nature's stern ferocity is subdued, mildness is diffused through the whole man, and every look and attitude speaks good will to all. Sympathy tends powerfully to refine the sensibility; but sympathy for the misfortunes of others is rarely felt by the recluse.

Society also exerts a powerful influence in polishing the manners, and rendering the deportment easy and graceful. Why is it that one person appears embarrassed, another awkward in mixed assemblies; while a third exhibits ease of attitude, and a countenance serene as the winter evening? This, in some instances, may be owing to the presence of a particular object, which completely unnerves the man; yet, is it not generally owing to the want of society? Some there are, whose natural diffidence is so great, that although they may have seen the world in various garbs, and mingled with the best society, yet they can rarely appear there without embarrasment. This, I imagine, is generally the case with students. The mind being the field of their operations, they devote less attention to externals, and generally possessing a refined sensibility, the fear of violating some of the rules of etiquet produces the embarrassment mentioned. As I have had the misfortune to be one of this class, who had to struggle through all the difficulties of extreme diffidence, commiseration might be a sufficient inducement to drop a hint for the encouragement of my suffering brethern. While students are careful to enrich their intellectual stores, and eagerly cull the choicest flowrets from the path of science, let them not neglect the pleasures of the social hour; its gleanings may do that, without which, all their stores of wisdom may be so much useless lumber. The man who spends his days in the pursuit of knowledge, without mingling with his fellow-beings, will leave society but little enriched by all his toil. To the society of ladies [illegible] chiefly invite their attention. The [illegible] sphere of female influence, and never will he rise to that dignity and importance in the world which he would otherwise have attained: never will society reap such [illegible] bours. If he be incapable of feeling those sentiments of the poet, "Who hath not owned, with rapture smitten frame, the power of grace, the magic of a name? Without the smiles from partial beauty won, O! what were man?—a world without a sun!" Fire, nature, genius," dwells not with him; he is not destined to any thing great; never will he rise with those who soar and astonish, while they please. Let, then, the youth who pants after knowledge, who aspires to shine as an orator, a statesman, or a hero, seek the society of the ladies. No man can rouse the passions, can wake the generous sensibility, but he who possesses this quality himself. But from what source is sensibility so likely to arise, as from those who possess it in the highest degree? Their society refines and elevates the mind, kindles every tender emotion, and opens new evenues to the heart. It inspires confidence, so necessary to usefulness in life. Some may entertain the opinion that, to seek improvement from such a source, is but an illusion of the imagination. This sentiment, however common, is, notwithstanding, erroneous. Society, beyond all dispute, is one great source of improvement. It polishes what is rude in manner; refines the grossness of sentiment; calls into action the information already possessed; guides the thoughts into new channels, in quest of knowledge; and opens to the enraptured fancy new scenes of enjoyment.

If this is true with respect to society in general, it is emphatically true with respect to the society of the Ladies. The mind of man never lies inactive; it is either becoming more exalted and refined in feeling, purer in sentiment, or dabased in principle, and contaminated with vice. It is ever on the alert, diffusing happiness, and richly enhancing its own enjoyment, or disseminating evil, and marring the sources of its own pleasure. Female influence not only possesses the power of rousing the mind to vigorous exertions in pursuit of knowledge, but also of guiding its deliberations favourable to the cause of virtue. Its natural tendency is to evil; while, therefore, there is no active principle to oppose its progress, it makes rapid advances in moral degradation. But the society of virtuous, intelligent females, possesses over the moral principle, precisely this influence. It is in their power to stop the current of licentiousness; or open on society the floodgates of vice and dissipation. Possessing minds of a more delicate texture than those of men, they are sooner alarmed at the appearance of evil, and guard with greater care the avenues to vice.

Such is the constitution of human nature, that *woman* is often made the "polar star" of action. Where *Religion* does not possess the helm, guiding the thoughts and volitions, man often breathes but for woman: when she frowns, all the springs of life are low, and man, like the solitary dove, pours forth his complaints to the silent grove: she smiles, he revives, all nature appean clad in beauteous attire.

Possessing, then, the influence over the children of men, when she enters upon the path of virtue she induces some to contemplate the principles of religion, and finally to embrace i from a thorough conviction, that it is religion alone that can cheer and support the mind amid the vicissitudes of life, nd give a rational hope of happiness beond the grave.

But while I thus advocate the cause of society, I would not b understood to mean every class, or association, to which the term might be applied. While I would exclude none for their poverty, nor admit any on account of their wealth, or high sounding titles;—far be it from me to encourage any to court the society of those who are professedly vicious, or to seek admission into those circles where gaiety and dissipation engage the time and attention, and where thoughts of death and judgment are never permitted to enter. By seeking the society of those whose influence has decidedly a good tendency, they may derive advantage themselves, and leave testimony to the cause of truth.

I cannot close my remarks on this subject, without first dropping a hint to the ladies. If such be your influence over society, how ought you to act? How should you use this gift of a Gracious Providence? Examine, and you will find that it is Christianity which has placed you where you are. Trifle not, then, with the feelings of those over whom you possess this influence. How shall those who possess sensibility and refinement, go into your society, when they fear (as they are apt to do) that they may be intruding. They cannot do it; and notwithstanding they are fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from social intercourse, they exclude themselves from society; and although they dignity and zest to literary attainments. To exclude from your society, youth of refined feelings, or (which is the same thing) to treat them with coldness and insult, is not only cruel, but sinful. By it, a cloud may be cast over rising genius, a damp thrown upon the spirits, which would forever paralize the mental faculties, and veil in obscurity talents which might have delighted and instructed mankind. But who can tell the number that now lie beneath the clods of the valley, brought to a premature grave through female caprice! But the lady who can thus trifle with generous sensibility, will, in the end, suffer loss; nothing will sink her faster in the estimation of all those whose good opinion is worth possessing.

AMICUS.

FROM THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.

AGRICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the *Guilford Agricultural Society*, in Greensboro,' on the 24th May, the following list of premiums were agreed upon to be awarded at the next annual Meeting, Show and Exhibition of the Society, to be held at Greensborough, on the first Friday in November, next.

For the best three year old horse colt,	$5
For the best mare colt of the same age,	3
For the best 3 year old bull	2
For the best milch cow,	2
For the best beef,	2
For the best yoke of oxen,	3
For the largest and fattest hog,	2
For the best year old boar,	2
For the best year old sow,	2
For the most wheat raised off of a given quantity of white flint wheat furnished by the Society,	2
For the most corn, raised on two acres reclaimed land,	5
For the most cotton raised on two acres reclaimed land,	5
For the most wheat raised on two acres reclaimed land,	5
For the best piece of broad cloth not less than six yards,	5
For the best piece of flannel not less than ten yards,	3
For the best piece of sheeting not less than ten yards,	2
For the best piece of table linen, not less than ten yards,	2
For the best piece of shirting linen, not less than ten yards,	3
For the best pair of rose blankets,	3
For the best piece of jeans, not less than ten yards,	2
For the best pair of woollen counterpanes,	3
For the best pair of cotton do.	3
For the best and finest two pair of woollen stockings.	1
For the best and finest two pair cotton do.	1
For the best imitation casimere shawl,	1

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

Mr. Sparks, the editor of the North American Review, says the U. S. Gazette, has been for some time past engaged at Mount Vernon, in arranging for publication Washington's papers. The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, contains a letter occupying four columns, from Mr. Sparks to Judge Story, from which we gather that the result of his exertions will be in the highest degree gratifying to the American citizens, and instructive to the world. The letters, notes, &c. were carefully copied under Washington's direction, and arranged in volumes according to their several subjects. His early correspondence with Gov. Dinwiddie, the Earl of Loudon, and other distinguished persons, is copied by himself—as well as his direction to under officers, his letters to his mother, brothers and other private friends.

There is besides, in Washington's hand writing, an entire copy of Braddock's general orders, as they were issued daily, from the time he entered Virginia, until his defeat, excepting a few days in which Washington was confined by a fever.

Washington's Revolutionary Papers have all been transcribed into large folio volumes, amounting to forty-four in number, and arranged according to the following classification:

1. Letters to the Congress of the United States—to committees of Congress; to the American Ministers Plenipotentiary at Foreign Courts; to individual Members of Congress in their public characters. This class contains seven volumes.
2. Letters to officers of the Line, of every rank; to officers of the Staff; and to all other military characters of every denomination. Sixteen volumes.
3. Letters to Conventions and Committees of Safety and Correspondence, to Governors, Presidents, and other executives of States, to Civil Magistrates and citizens of every denomination. Five vols.
4. Letters to foreign Ministers; to subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States, but not in virtue of commissions from Congress; to foreign officers of all other descriptions. Two vols.
5. Letters to officers of every rank and degree, to persons applying for permission to go to the enemy. One vol.
6. Proceedings and opinions of Councils of War, and opinions of the general Officers respecting the various points on which they were consulted from time to time, by the Commander in Chief. Three vols.
7. Private Correspondence during the Revolution, being letters written to persons both in private and public stations, but on subjects of a private nature. Three vols.
8. Orderly Books, containing all the orders to the army, entered in detail from the day he took command of it at Cambridge, till he left it at Newburgh, at the end of the war. Seven vols.

These volumes are arranged with a remarkable exactness of method, copied with elegance, and care, and written throughout in a uniform and neat style of penmanship. Each class of subjects is brought together in a strict chronological order, and a copious index is added to every volume.

From the time that Washington resigned the command of the army to his acceptance of the Presidency, his correspondence fills six folio volumes—scarcely one of these letters have been published.

His letters to Mr. Jay, upon the subject of the Treaty with England, are of the highest interest; in reference to which papers, Mr. Sparks observes:—"I take it upon me to say, without qualification, that, among the mass of Washington's private and confidential papers, pertaining to the stormy seasons of his Administration, there is no record that dreads the light, none that would, in the smallest degree, detract from the brightness of his character, by being exposed."

Fraud.—A man was summoned before a magistrate in London charged with a species of fraud hitherto unknown—viz. selling his wife to another man for ten guineas, and then passing another man's wife on the purchaser instead of his own.

At a company training of the militia, in the borough of Northampton, Lehigh county, on Monday last, Captain Miller proposed to his company to vulunteer their services to aid the oppressed Greeks to achieve their independence. The Captain and thirty-five of his men agreed to *march* as soon as they should be called on.

Baltimore American.

NEW
MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.
E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

TO RENT,
The MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13th, 1827. 58

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

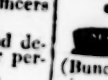
IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼. GEO. V. MASSEY.

6t67 *Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.*

New Lines of Stages.



THE subscriber, being the contractor for (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 53

The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely Jenny, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April 26, 1827.* 60

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a *Negro Man* named *DICK*, 21 or 22 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, chew spikem, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. JOHN KELLY.

June 8, 1827. 3t71

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of execution? exposure, for sale at this office

MAMMOTH OF MAMMOTHS.

We have heretofore mentioned, that the bones of an enormous animal, resembling the Mammoth, but by far larger, were lately found near New-Orleans. The following interesting description of the bones is published in the Charleston Courier, contained in a letter from a medical gentleman in New-Orleans, of the date of the 4th of April last.

The Bones at present exhibiting in this city I cannot but consider, in common with every one who has seen them, as one of the greatest curiosities in Natural History. They evidently once belonged to an animal, or rather, I should say, a monster, whose species, like that of the Mammoth, has long since become extinct. If the creature who once wielded them be not of antediluvian age, we can scarcely conceive how the tradition of its existence has not been preserved; but the tale, however, may once have been told, and might have even now been familiar to us, but for the ignorance, and rapacity of the original Spanish settlers. These bones were discovered by accident, in one of the extensive prairies near the mouth of the Mississippi, and contain the following portions, to wit:—fifteen or twenty vertebræ; one of the bones of the cranium; two ribs, and a part of a third; one thigh bone; two or three bones of the leg; and several large masses of cancellated structure.

To what description of animal these once belonged, remains yet to be determined, and until more of the skeleton be discovered, any opinion on this point can be but idle conjecture. Although it is evident these could have composed but a small part of the animal, yet still, they are sufficient to assure us (as will appear in the description I shall attempt to give of them) that the monster of which they formed a part, must have been of enormous dimensions; of a size indeed, which to those who have not seen the specimens before us, would border on the fabulous.

To begin with the vertebræ; these are regularly formed, and in a tolerable state of preservation. They have a body, and oblique, transverse, and spinous processes. The mean diameter of the bodies of the vertebræ measure sixteen inches, and they are twelve inches in depth. The passage of the spinal marrow is 9 by 6 inches; the spinous processes stand off, back- [illegible] the lumbar vertebræ, three of which latter are entire; the bodies still retain their annular tip of hard bone, and have the general aspect of those of other animals, but of gigantic proportion.

2d. The cranial bone which is among the collection, measures, *in its greatest length*, twenty feet and some inches, and three or four feet in its extreme width, tapering to a point, and of the enormous weight of twelve hundred pounds!

From its shape and general appearance, I should call it the temporal bone, and what confirms me in this belief is, a large process standing out in an oblique direction from its dorsum, bearing a strong resemblance to the zygomatic process in man, and other animals. Behind this process, say about one foot, I may say at its root, is a large foramen passing through the bone, and opening inwardly, which possibly may have been for the exit of some large nerve, or the passage of an artery. It is the opinion of several that the process above-mentioned, was a weapon of defence for the animal, but this, though a plausible conjecture, I cannot subscribe to, inasmuch as there are on the dorsum of what I would call the squamous portion, or ala, a number of Rugæ or furrows, which were evidently formed by the attachment of muscles; and as these furrows all radiate towards this process, I cannot but regard it in the manner I have expressed above. Still, however, candour cautions me not to insist on what I have said to the contrary, for having had as yet but few opportunities for the prosecution of the study of comparative anatomy, I cannot say that the peculiarities, which this process presents, may not justify the opinion, that it is a weapon of defence. These peculiarities are few, and I shall briefly state them. The process is of triangular and pyramidal shape, with its base attached to the main bone, and having its flat surfaces grooved its whole length. It projects from the bone, about one foot from the foramen above mentioned, forming with it a very acute angle, and running in the same direction with the tapering extremity of the main bone. Its structure does not differ, so far as I have examined it, from other bones, and instead of being of the close compact texture we would look for, were this process a weapon of defence, it is cancellated with merely an external covering of hard bone. The internal surface or costa of this bone is smooth, and has several furrows formed by the ramification of what I suppose to have been the meningeal artery. The squamous suture is very distinct, and there is evidently a petrous portion. This bone has, towards its pointed extremity, a hard external and comparatively thin vitreous internal table, with the intermediate Diploe.

3d. The ribs are well formed, and in a perfect state of preservation, measuring nine feet along the curve, and about three inches in thickness.

4th. The thigh bone is short, being no longer than one foot six inches, but very thick. The *head* of this bone is fully as large as that of an infant 6 months of age.

5th. The bones of the leg are as long, though not so thick as that of the thigh.

I should not omit to mention that three of the teeth are also exhibited, which are of the canine shape, six inches in length.

Of the nature or species of this monster, we have yet to learn. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of Crocodile species, and in this opinion I certainly concur, inasmuch as the great length and flatness of the head, (judging from the specimen of Cranial Bone,) and shortness of the feet, would justify such an idea. It has been stated, as the calculation of a professor of the Transylvania University, that the animal when alive, could not have measured less than 25 feet around the body and 130 feet in length.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New York Times says, we yesterday adverted to the conduct of Bolivar in Peru and Colombia, as displayed in the despotic political and commercial regulations, which he has imposed upon the inhabitants of those countries, and have since received by the ship Portia, last from Coquimbo, a letter from a friend, dated *Lima, Jan. 15th*, which corroborates all that has been alledged concerning this "second Washington," and mentions some interesting particulars, connected [illegible]

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have been informed of the events which have transpired here during the last few months; events deeply affecting the interests of Peru, and lamented by every enlightened and sincere well-wisher of the state. The circumstances in which this government now stands are briefly these. General Bolivar holds his place at its head as President for life: his power is absolute: his authority is maintained by the treasury which is under his control, by the influence of his name, and chiefly by twenty thousand bayonets, a large portion of which are Colombians. A constitution of the Liberator's own framing is imposed on the people, the genaral features of which are repugnant to every principle of republicanism, and oppressive in an extreme degree. Gen. Andres Santa Cruz is Vice President, and during the absence of Bolivar, in Colombia, exercises the delegated authority of President. He is destitute of talents or merit, and is recommended to the office only by a flexible character and the basest servility. He has three associates, and the four constitute what is called the council of government. From this body all laws emanate, and by it are repealed at pleasure, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. In fine there is but the name of a republic, while the most revolting military despotism exists. Such a system cannot but produce dissatisfaction among the people. They have been deceived; they have not obtained the liberty which they contended and suffered for. Consequently their discontent, though silent, is deep, and in spite of the terrors of unbridled tyranny they will finally cause their just complaints to be heard. If Bolivar should continue to give the rein to his unbounded ambition, if he should not ease the burdens of this oppressed people, I think this devoted country will, ere the lapse of a long period, witness another revolution, and pass through new scenes of bloodshed and civil strife. Between the Colombian and native troops the deepest animosity prevails, which has shown itself during the last month in several acts of open hostility in which a number of lives were lost."

The *Quotidienne* of Paris the organ of the Jesuits, bewails the elevation of Mr. Canning, as a blow to social order throughout Europe. The sorrowings of the Jesuits should be matter of rejoicing to the biberals of all countries.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE OF MAY 28.

The launching of the two brick Houses in Garden street, on Saturday last, was completely successful. They were moved nearly ten feet, occupied at the time by tenants, without having sustained any injury. The preparations were the work of some time. The two buildings having been put upon ways, or into a cradle, were easily screwed on to a new foundation. The inventor of this simple and cheap mode of moving tenanted brick buildings is entitled to the thanks of the public. In the course of time, it is likely that houses will be put up, upon ways, at brick or stone quarries, and sold as ships are, to be delivered at any part of the city.

A few weeks since, we copied from a N. York paper an account of the arrest of a female sailor, who called herself William Brown. Her real name was Augusta Hamilon. She was apprehended at the request of Capt. Duffey. It appears that the Capt. has since married the girl. She has resumed the dress becoming her sex and sails in the vessel with her husband; but says, that unless affairs are conducted in the ship according to her notions of justice and propriety, she will again doff her female attire, and assume the command of the vessel.

The Cherokee Indians it is said, have it in contemplation to establish a press for the purpose of circulating general intelligence among their people. A real Cherokee has invented an alphabet containing 86 characters, so easily acquired by the Indians, that they correspond with each other with as much facility as the whites do.

An elegant broad cloth power loom, manufactured in this country, was shipped last month for England. The Government of the Netherlands have sent to this country for the works of a steam flour mill, in despite of its being called "the land where genius sickens and where fancy dies."

A Philadelphia paper, of the 17th ult. says, the theatre closed on Saturday evening, after the company played 135 nights. The gross receipts of the entire season, benefits and all, are estimated at about seventy thousand dollars, of which from fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars, it is believed, accrued to the Manager, as clear profit. So prosperous a campaign has not been realized for the last twenty years. Macready cleared nearly 8000 dollars in his two [illegible] Miss Kelly rather more than 9000.

hon. William Phillips, late Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—a gentleman of whom it may safely be asserted that no person in that community has ever been distinguished by the exercise of more disinterested and extensive charities. He died at the age of 77 years—and a long period will elapse, before his place can be supplied by any other individual.

Mr. POINSETT, Minister to MEXICO.

"Considerable excitement prevails here in consequence of certain handbills in circulation, printed in Mexico, wherein our fellow citizen, Mr. Poinsett is severely calumniated, as accessory to a revolt; and even accusing him of tendering his personal services and interests in the overthrow of the existing Government. In this section, this report meets with the contempt it merits; and it is worthy of the source from whence it emanates, (the *Solor Sun*, of Mexico,) remarkable for its extreme bitterness to, and envy of our happy country." *Vera Cruz paper.*

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made as will preserve the friendly relations between the two Countries.

Three men have returned to Boston from a captivity of 15 years among the Indians. They were in the army of Gen. Hull, when he surrendered at Detroit, and with about sixty others were seized and carried off by the savages. All of this number but 17, were cruelly murdered by their inhuman tormentors.—The three who have escaped, have suffered all the tortures which savage ingenuity could devise, or malice inflict.—Two of them have had their tongues cut out by the roots, and the other had his seriously injured, and is the only one who can utter a word. They were all scalped. Their release was finally effected by a kind Squaw. She furnished them with ponies, and guided them through the pathless forest, to the distance of more than forty miles.

Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who served three years as a soldier in the ranks during the revolutionary war, died lately in Sharon, at the age of 97. She was a brave volunteer in the good cause.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

But little doubt appears to be entertained, that the wife of Mr. Whipple was accessory to his murder. The Rochester Telegraph says, "it was, we recollect, an ill-sorted marriage, but we never anticipated such appalling fruits as these from it. Mrs. Whipple was the orphan granddaughter and ward of an illiberal miserly old churl, by whom she was denied the advantage of society and education to which her fortune had entitled her. Her property, it is fair to presume, attracted suitors, from all whom, however, it was understood her guardian secluded her. She grew impatient of restraint, and an union was hastily arranged between her and Mr. Whipple, by a female friend, and the parties eloped to Vermont and were married. If our conjectures should prove to be correct, and we fear that they are but two well founded, the niggard guardian of Mrs. W. will have a fearful responsibility resting upon him. Had she been properly educated, all these horrors would have been averted, for she was naturally mild and amiable. Mr. Whipple was about 25 and Mrs. W. about 15 when they were married, in 1817."

The last Albany papers state that,—The investigations in relation to the murder of Mr. Whipple are still actively continued, and every day produces some additional fact, and as a necessary consequence, a hundred rumours. On Saturday, Mrs. Whipple was brought up and further examined, and as many versions of the result are circulating, and will probably find their way into the papers abroad, we have thought it our duty to ascertain the truth. It appears that Strang, the person confined on suspicion, had charged Mrs. W. with being accessary and stated that she had disclosed to him the name of a person who had been hired by another to do the deed; but the name of that person he had forgotten. In the course of the examination yesterday, Mrs. W. and Strang were confronted, and he then, after denying that he had made the charge against her, declared, that if he had done so, he had falsely charged her. Mrs. W. was recognized in sureties to a large amount to appear and testify against him.

GOUGING.

The most justifiable act of this kind of which we have heard is the following:—A Kentuckian belonging to a surveying party, under an officer of U. S. Engineers, swimming in St. Johns River was seized by a large alligator and taken under the water. In a short time the Kentuckian and the alligator arose [illegible] former in his mouth, and the former having his thumps in the eyes of his antagonist. The officer immediately [illegible] who were in a boat a few yards from the combatants, to go to the relief of their comrade, but the Kentuckian peremptorily forbade any interference, saying, "give the fellow fair play." It is needless to add that the gouger obtained a complete victory. Having taken out one of the eyes of his adversary, the latter in order to save his other eye, relinquished his hold upon the Kentuckian's leg, who returned to the shore in triumph.

At the late Insolvent Debtors Court in England, a woman upwards of seventy years of age, was brought up to be discharged on her petition. It appeared that she had been detained in prison five years from the cost of an action of ejectment brought by Sir M. M. Lopez, and that she owed no other debt. She was discharged.

The Grand Jury of Simpson county, Kentucky, have "indicted C. W. Smith, Esq. of Tennessee, for killing Mr. Brank in a duel; and the Hon. Samuel Houston, member to Congress, and candidate for the governor's place, for shooting Gen. White, with an intention to kill, in a duel also." The Governor of Kentucky has demanded them from the executive of this State, to be tried for said felonies, committed in that State. In this matter, if we are not mistaken, there is something of personal pique. That such a step should be taken at this time, we think may be understood by all, who are acquainted with the "signs of the times."

[It must be doubted whether the Governor of Kentucky, (Desha) has, in this business, been actuated alone by a desire to execute the law, in all its majesty: else why was he so reckless of his duty when his own son was to be made the victim of the law's vengeance?]

Grateful Lawyer.—A wealthy lawyer lately left a legacy to the house of Bedlam, and, being asked the reason, said he had got his money by fools and madmen, and thought it but fair to leave them a portion of it at his death.

A woman in Warren county, New Jersey, lately left her infant for a short time, and when she returned, a large black snake was coiled around its neck, which she immediately seized by the neck, took off, and destroyed.

Foxes—In Hawley, recently, a fox burrow was discovered, and 16 young foxes were dug out and killed.

Salisbury:

JUNE 19, 1827.

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.

We published, a few weeks since, an extract of a letter, taken from the Fayetteville Observer, written by a Virginia gentleman, then in Tennessee, stating, in substance, that, pending the last Presidential Election, the friends of Mr. Clay made overtures to Gen. Jackson, that if he would pledge himself not to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State, they (the friends of Mr. Clay) would make him (Gen. Jackson) President in one hour;—which proposition was indignantly rejected by the General; and the consequence of which was, that the friends of Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams, and made *him* President, instead of Gen. Jackson, as they had proposed to do. The statement has been denied,—and, it is *said*, on the authority of Mr. Clay. In reply to this denial, the Virginia gentleman who wrote the letter from Tennessee, has published the following communication in a Kentucky paper. Is not the *fact* now "placed beyond all cavil?"

Louisville, 16th May, 1827.

Mr. Editor: The zealous supporters of the administration at Washington appear to be highly exasperated indeed, at the late publication of a letter in the Fayetteville Observer, respecting the declaration of General Jackson to a gentleman of Virginia, and before a large company, accidentally assembled at his house in March last. The Baltimore Patriot has presumed to comment largely upon it; and even Mr. Clay himself pretends not to believe that Gen. Jackson ever made the assertion. Nay, it is railed against, by them, "as a part of the old Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring Mr. Clay's public character and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson"—and the editor goes so far as to defy the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal. The writer of this plainly asks of Mr. Clay's friends, to bring him personally, over his own proper name, to the denial of the fact. A refutation, otherwise than over his own proper signature, will never be taken orthodox by the public, and therefore cannot be attended to. However Mr. Clay may *disbelieve* the authenticity of it, it is nevertheless substantially and positively true; and Gen. Jackson and his friends will never turn their backs upon it after Mr Clay shall, over his own signature, give the positive, peremptory denial to it, that is exhibited by the gentleman in Washington, to the editor of the Observer, given by the gentleman to his friend in Fayetteville, and that it came from Gen. Jackson, is distinctly and positively true—varying in a mere trivial matter only. The Presidency *was offered by Mr. Clay's friends to Gen. Jackson, through his friends*, and was most indignantly rejected by the latter, in the manner described. The *only condition* was, that he should *not* give the office of Secretary of State to Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay's friends, as a prelude to their propositions to Gen. Jackson's friends, *distinctly* and *positively said*, that it was not Mr. Clay's wish to separate the western influence, or interest. It was, consequently, to be preserved, only by his electing, or causing Gen. Jackson to be made President.

Sunday Schools.—The managers of the American Sunday School Union having appointed *John MacRae*, Esq. (Post Master at Fayetteville) agent for the sale of the books and tracts published by the society, *any* Sunday School Society, on application (by mail or otherwise) to him, can obtain Books and Tracts at the Philadelphia prices; and all societies *auxiliary* to the American, can have them at 17½ per cent. deduction from the Philadelphia prices.

William Davidson, Esq. is announced, in the last Catawba Journal, as a candidate for the senate. Joseph Blackwood is a candidate for the commons from that county, in addition to those we named last week.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the ensuing year, to wit: James Mebane, President; John Huske, William Boylan, Thomas C. Hooper, and Nathan Mendenhall, Directors. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on the 4th of October next.

Cock Fighting.—John Worsham, and Nath'l Blick, "proprietors," advertise in the Petersburg papers, that a "Main of Cocks, to shew twenty-one fowls, give or take two ounces, will be fought at New-Market, Va. (Petersburg against *North-Carolina*) to commence on the 27th day of June, and continue three days, for *two thousand dollars* the main, and two hundred dollars *each fight*. The proprietors pledge themselves to furnish the best refreshments, for the table and bar, which Petersburg affords.—Persons wishing to rent booths, will please apply to the proprietors." Now for the credit of North-Carolina, we hope none of her citizens (always excepting irreclaimable bullies and black-legs) will meet this banter,—so derogatory to the character of a refined and christian people.

In Greenfield (Massachusetts) five out of seven persons who were in the water washing sheep, were, by the upsetting of a canoe, drowned. It is mentioned as a little singular, that most of those drowned were good swimmers, while those who escaped were not.

Caution to Parents.—A little child of Mr. Hicks, of Orange county, in this State, while running about with an *open knife* in its hands, fell down, and the blade passing through the skull, immediately above the eye-ball, into the brain, killed the child almost instantly.—Small children ought *never* to take an open knife into their hands.

A negro woman named Hannah, was hung in York district, S. C. on the 1st inst. for poisoning one of her master's children. She had before attempted to poison the whole family, by mixing drugs with the coffee.

Mr. Crawford.—The Milledgeville Journal states that the Hon. William H. Crawford has been appointed by the Gov. of Georgia, Judge of the Superior Courts of the northern circuit of that State, in place of Judge Dooly, deceased.

Not quite so fast.—The Courtland (Alabama) Herald, of the 25th ult. publishes the *death* of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and goes on to pay a flattering tribute to the memory of the Virginia orator. The Herald has probably, by this time, discovered, that Mr. Randolph yet liveth, and is in a fair way to continue to live, for many years to come.

Richard W. Harbersham, Esq. has resigned the office of Attorney of the United States for the District of Georgia, and Matthew Hall McAllister, has been appointed to the vacant office.

On Tuesday night, the 5th of May, ult. *ice* formed in the gutters of the streets of the city of New-York. The like had not been known for many years.

News for Snuff-Takers.—The English papers mention, that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented a *Snuff-Pistol*. It has two barrels, and being applied to the nose, and touching an under spring with the fore finger, both nostrils are instantly filled with snuff, and a sufficient quantity is driven into the head to last the whole day. This must be an important invention: The number of snuff-takers is said to be as one to twenty of the whole number of inhabitants; and the number of pinches taken by each, will average twelve per day; and the this invention, each snuff-taker will save 29 minutes of time each day—154 each week,—8008 (or 16 hours and 40 minutes) each year.

Fourth of July.—On the 7th inst. the citizens of Greensboro' and Guilford county held a meeting, (Jno. M. Morehead, Esq. in the chair) and entered into arrangements for celebrating the coming 4th of July. Col. Wm. T. Shields spoke at some length on the propriety and *duty* of celebrating the day. Col. Dan'l Gillaspie is appointed President of the day, and Dr. Jno. A. Mebane Vice President; Mr. Joshua G. Wright to deliver an Oration, and Mr. Jesse Harper Lindsay to read the Declaration.

As no steps have as yet been, nor are likely to be, taken by the citizens of Salisbury, for honoring the anniversary of the birth-day of the independence of our country, and the liberty of our people, it has been suggested, that, in imitation of the plan adopted in Washington county, New-York, instead of a convivial celebration, a *Religious* one be had.

MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract from the minutes of a board of managers of the Morganton Bible Society, April 27th, 1827: The board consisted of Col. John M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres.; Thos. Walton, Cor. Sec.; Sidney S. Erwin, Tres.; John Silliman, Rec. Sec.; John H. Stevilie, John McGuire, Martin Keebler, Mark Brittain, Wm. McEntire, Adolphus L. Erwin, Managers.

Constituted with prayer. The Pres. Col. Wm. W. Erwin, being absent by indisposition, Col. J. M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres. was called to the chair. Unaninnity and a lively interest in the society, were the only feelings apparent in those present. In the close, it was unanimously resolved, that, as the anniversary will be on Saturday, 21st July, and as it will be the next stated meeting of this society, the Rev. *Reuben Coffey* be requested to preach a sermon on the occasion, at the church in this place; also, that Rev. Alexander Abernathy, be requested to attend, as his alternate. And should they both fail, the Rev. John Silliman perform this duty. And further, that Mr. P. White, the editor of the Western Carolinian, be requested to publish the above extract, in his paper, at least four weeks previous. 4t70

Managers, members, and others, are invited to attend. JOHN SILLIMAN, *Rec. Sec.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ship Canada Packet, English papers to the 1st of May have been received. They announce the final consummation of the ministerial arrangements of Mr. Canning, as follows:

LIST OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET.

Peers.—Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir J. Copley. Lord President, Earl of Harrowby. Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Portland. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Dudley. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Viscount Goderich, (late Mr. Robinson.)

Commons.—Secretary of State in the Home Department, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges Bourne. President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. W. Huskission. President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. C. W. Wynn. Secretary at War, Viscount Palmerston. First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Honorable George Canning.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord High Admiral, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Master General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea. Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Duke of Devonshire. Master of the Horse, Duke of Leeds. Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Hon. W Lamb.

Law Appointments.—Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach. Vice Chancellor, Mr. Hart. Attorney General, Mr. Scarlett. Solicitor General, Sir N. Tindal.

It will be seen that neither the Marquis of Landsdowne, nor Mr. Tierney, nor Mr. Brougham are in place. But it is said confidently, by all the papers, that the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Whigs generally will give their hearty support to the new administration—and that at some future day Lord Lansdowne will take office.

The general sentiment of the English papers is approbatory of the new ministry and other appointments, although some have found fault.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 1st of May—and the debates of the first days may be looked for with interest, as it is probable the retired ministers will justify their course to the nation.

The title of Chief Justice Abbot, is Baron Tenterden—of Mr. Plunkett, Baron Plunkett.

Affairs of the Greeks.—The Morning Herald contains a great variety of items from the Archipelago, together with an analysis of the contents of a number of Greek papers. We have not room to copy many of these. But their general aspect is favorable. Indeed the German papers say expressly, that "all the accounts from Greece are favorable." The Egina Gazette, of Feb. 18th, says the Turkish garrison of Salona have abandoned that fortress, which has fallen into the hands of the Greeks; "so that all western Greece is now free." Omar Pacha was routed at Distomo. Sesini, Dragon, Sestre, St. Elie and Acarnania, have been cleared of the Turks.

Karaiski, after having provided for the defence of Western Greece, had marched towards Attica.

On the 7th of March the plenipotentiaries at Egina declared themselves ready to begin their session, under Notara as President.

[illegible] renovated the spirits of the Greeks; he has been received with enthusiasm wherever he has appeared.

From Mexico.—The New York Gazette has received by the brig Brown, a regular file of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th ult. inclusive, and verbal advices to the same date. All was quiet when the B. sailed, The Spanish brig Joven Maria, captured by one of Com. Porter's squadron, had arrived at Vera Cruz. A convoy from Mexico with two millions of dollars, had also arrived there.

From Havana.—We learn by the Rubicon, in 14 days from Havana, that Com. Laborde's squadron arrived there on the 18th. Commodore Porter had left Key West. We think it very probable that he had received a *hint* from our government

MORE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

We regret to learn, from the Savannah Republican, that a difference has arisen between the Commissioners of the United States and the State of Georgia, on running the boundary line between the latter and Florida, and that their further progress has been suspended by Governor Troup. Thomas Spalding, Esq. Commissioner on the part of Georgia, has returned to Darien, and Thomas Mann Randolph, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the United States, to Milledgeville, Georgia.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Pittsburg Gazette, dated Long Beach, Ohio River, May 15, 1827.

"The government of New Harmony, on the Wabash, has changed from the social system of Mr. Owen, to one more congenial with the institutions of our country. He has sold a part (say one half) to Mr. M'Clure, of Philadelphia, the other part consisting of his mills, shops, tavern stand, &c. is leased to individuals, on terms in some cases approaching to the old system, but generally leaving the lessees to pursue whatever course they think proper, as to the management of themselves and families. Numbers have left the place in disgust. A body of them now reside at Nashville on the Ohio, and it is stated that Mr. Owen himself has started for Scotland, convinced of nothing respecting his system of sociality, except that it is not adapted to this country. From all that I can gather he has been well plucked on every hand."

An American mechanic has invented an Automaton, said to be equal to Mælzell's, which is now exhibiting in New-York.

AN ODD FISH.

A strange fish—or rather one that the fishermen thought to be strange, until Dr. Mitchell assured them to the contrary—has been caught in the New-York waters. Its ribs, we are told, run lengthwise of the fish. The following is from Dr. Mitchell:—This uncouth creature is found in the waters on both sides of the Atlantic ocean within soundings; particularly on the coasts of England and Scotland; as well as along the shores of Long Island and the bay of New-York. Fishermen call it the Fishing Frog, and Naturalists term it, *Lophius Piscatur*. There are many sorts of them, but this is the largest.

A Glasgow publication on the 14th March, contains an account of shipwrecks which had occurred on the coast of Scotland and Ireland, during a storm the preceding week. The extract shows the awful risk to which seafaring men are exposed. No less than 28 vessels, with the whole of their crews, were lost in a few days—an amount of calamity surpassing, perhaps, allthat has been occasioned by steam boa accidents since the days of Fulton.

The Canadian Spectator mentions, that one seventh part of the soil of Upper Canada belongs to the Episcopalian clergy, who however at present minister to only one twentieth part of the population. This feature in the sysem of course keeps a large portion of the country uncultivated, and a large part of he people dissatisfied.

A Spaniard, at Old Castile, has just invented a musket of large calibre, which discharges 100 times in a minute. This little cannon, of a new form, borne on a lofty carriage, and supported by two wheels, is worked by steam. The king of Spain has ordered it to be examined by two generals of artillery, whose report is favourable to the new invention.

There are two children exhibiting in New-York, one of which is three years old and weighs 165 pounds, the other only 9 months weighs 45 pounds.

The English national debt exceeds four thousand million of dollars.

The Markets.

N. York Market, June 5.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9½ to 10½; New-Orleans, 10 to 12½; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (4 cotton sheeting, 7-8, 11½ to 14—do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 29; checks, 4-4, 14 to 18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10, 22½ cts. per *lb.*; American feathers, 30; hides, 10½ to 11½; sole leather, oak tanned 23 to 26, hemlock tann'd 17 to 22; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 4 cents.

Cotton.—Import since 26th, from North Carolina 113, S. Carolina 424, Georgia 1126, Alabama 875, Pensacola 185, New Orleans 295; in all 3019 bales.——Since our last publication, prices have undergone no change—sales have been rather limited. The whole business amounts to 2,000 bales of all descriptions.—Uplands and Alabamas 9½ to 10 and 10½ cts. and Orleans 10 to 11½. The finer kinds, suitable for home use, continue in good demand at rates from 1 to 1½ cts. over the above range.

Money Market.—In New-York, June 5th, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 2½—Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60! Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 122 to 122¼—Bank of New-York, 124½.

Fayetteville, June 7.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 8 50 to 9; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 6 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning readily at $9. *Journal, 6th inst.*

Charleston, June 4.—Cotton, upland, 8 a 10; whiskey, 34 to 35; apple brandy, 37 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25; bacon, 5½ to 6; bagging, 21 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 38 a 40; Turks Island 55; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9 3/4 Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 30 a 32; black pepper, 18 a 18; corn, 50 a 55; flour 5½ to 5¾.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—There has been a good demand for Uplands throughout the week, and pretty extensive sales have been effected; the lower qualities being in more request than heretofore and commanding rather higher comparative rates.

Flour.—The best superfine Flour, in small lots, still brings $5¾.

Corn.—From 50 to 55 cents.

Camden, June 9.—Cotton, 7½ a 8¼; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Columbia, June 2.—Cotton, 6¾ to 8½; bacon, 6½ to 7½; corn, 62½ to 70; flour, 7 to 8; Liverpool salt, 75 to 87½; whiskey, 45 50.

Frosts, Mildews, &c.—Our readers know that the late frosts this spring,—and, after them, the long-continued and drenching rains, threatened very seriously to cut off and blight the fruits of the earth; and they know, too, that we were all savingly disappointed,—the damage actually sustained being comparatively trifling to what was apprehended: But they may not be as generally apprised of the very lamentable mischief which these frosts, &c. have done to some of the *people* within the compass of their influence. We will not venture to speak of the *extent* of this mischief; but of this much we are well assured, that the editor of a neighboring newspaper, and some of his correspondents, (particularly those whose domicil is not a thousand miles from this goodly Borough) must have suffered most alarmingly from the blights of the season. To be satisfied that the writers for said newspaper have not only been *frost-bitten* in the region of the sconce, but that they have suffered a *general blight* of intellect, you need only to examine its columns for some weeks past. It is said of those unfortunates who labor under an alienation of mind, that they view every thing through a false medium,—look upon all their fellow beings as lunatics, themselves only as rational creatures: so it appears to be with this luckless editor and his correspondents;—suffering, themselves, from the *blight* aforementioned, they imagine every thing around them is either frost-bitten or mildewed. Hence said paper weekly teems with direful tales of the ravages which smut and rust, rot and bugs, Hessian flies and catterpillars, cut-worms and weevil, &c. &c. are causing in our country,—to the great annoyance and terror of all nervous and hysterical persons:—And not only this, but said editor and his correspondents, in the vagrancy of their thoughts, have imagined that the chief executive officer of the nation holds a Pandorian box in his hands, from which he scatters all manner of evil over the land,—causing not only the fruits of the earth to be blighted, but horses' tails to be '*amputated*,' saddles to be '*murdered*,' bridles to be '*abducted*,' and other vexatious mischiefs, grievous to be borne:—Whereas, in truth and in fact, these calamities are found no where actually to exist, except in the *imaginations* of the before-alluded-to editor, and his brainsick correspondents. We are truly sorry for their afflictions,—not alone for their sake, but for that of all chicken-hearted and credulous people, and fidgety old women, who are likely to lose their sleep, and be kept in perpetual trepidation, by the marvellous and astounding recitals of floods and famines, frosts and mildews, horses tails dock'd and saddles cut up, which are weekly put forth in said paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The production of "A friend to the single men," we shall not publish;—indeed, it does not merit publication, on *any* consideration. And not the least of our objections to it, is its unpardonable lack of gallantry. Take a specimen:

A wife—*will (forgive me) sometimes tell a lie!*
A wife—*will drink often before she is dry.*

"A friend to the fair sex," can best serve those for whom he *professes* so tender a regard, by keeping out of the newspaper.

"Theophilus" is received; and, when we find time, shall be considered.

"Tyro," and "O——d," shall be published at the appropriate time.

Married,

In Lincolnton, on Thursday, the 7th June, by the Rev. John Mushat, Mr. Henry Fulenwider to Miss Ann, daughter of David Ramsour, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Lovick Pierce, Felix Bryan, Esq. merchant, to Miss Julia A. Shields, daughter of Mr. Samuel Shields, merchant, all of Madison.

In Mecklenburg county, by James Doherty, Esq. on the 22d ult. Mr. Abraham Stalions to Miss Mary Moore.

In Morristown, N. Jersey, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. William Adamson, of Camden, S. C. to Miss Frances A. Carmichael, daughter of the late David Carmichael, Esq. of the former place.

At Washington City, Mr. Edward D. Tippett, teacher, to Miss Gracia Ann Teachem. Our apprentice writeth as follows under this marriage:

How lucky Tippett's pupils are,
For science now *must* reach 'em,
Since their instructor's only care
Will all be used to—TEACHEM.

CELEBRATION.

THE Anniversary of the *Fourth of July* next, will be celebrated at the house of Capt. L. B. Lindsey, on the Catawba River near Turbyfill's Ferry, Lincoln County, N. C. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Oration will be delivered at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Spain. At 12 o'clock, 24 rounds of Cartridges will be discharged from a Cannon; and at 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up.

June 14, 1827. 2t68

The Catawba Journal is requested to insert the above, and send account to L. B. Lindsey, Mountain Creek P. O. Lincoln county, N. C.

Spinning Wheels, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has a quantity of Flax and Cotton Spinning Wheels for sale; also Reels, and Sitting Chairs;—all which are deposited at William Richards, opposite Krider's Store, in Rowan county, on the south side of South Yadkin, about 4 miles from Rencher's Ford, on the Iredell road. He will also, in the course of three or four weeks, have a parcel more deposited for sale at Turner's Mill, in said county, on Third Creek, on the Salisbury road. Also, these articles can be had by applying at the subscriber's shop, on the Huntsville road, 2½ miles below Mocksville. Carriages repaired, Bedsteads made, &c. on the shortest notice. The work is warranted to be made of the best seasoned timber: Should any work fail in the least degree in six months, it will be repaired for nothing. Prices may be known by inquiring at either of the places where the articles are deposited. Reasonable credits will be given to responsible persons; but a deduction will be made on the prices, where the cash is paid down. SHELBY G. PARKER.

June 11, 1827. 3t69

Christ's Church, Rowan.

THIRTY or forty pews in the church lately erected, will be publicly rented, at the Church, on Saturday, the 30th inst. to the highest bidders.

June 4, 1827.

JOHN D. SWANN,
LUKE BARBER,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
ALLMAND HALL,
Vestrymen.

3t68

To Printers, and Others.

TRUEMAN, a negro fellow about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a very light mulatto, ran away from his owner, living in Madison county, Alabama, on the 28th of April; and it is suspected he will try to get back to Cabarrus county, N. C. from whence he was taken. Any printer who may have advertised said fellow as having been taken up, or any other person knowing of his being taken up, will confer a favor, and be well rewarded, by giving information of the same to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North-Carolina.

June 15, 1827. 2t68

Taken Up,

BY John Good, and entered on the stray book of Burke county, a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, some saddle-marks on his back, wind-galls on his paster joints, and no perceivable brands.

JACOB FORNEY, *Ranger.*

June 7, 1827. 3t69

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Peter*, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8½ inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

June 11, 1827. 67

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Willis John*, 5 feet 6¾ inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South-Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. F. SLATER, *Jailor.*

June 11, 1827. 67

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McHan *vs.* Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant af this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3m179

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the *Town of Concord*, lately occupied by [illegible] begs leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers: and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 8t73

Notice.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust, to me executed, by Edward Yarbrough, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 26th day of June inst. the following property to wit:

Twelve or Fourteen likely *NEGROES*, 1 Baroush and Harness, several head of Horses, and other property. Notes, negotiable and payable at the State Bank, will be taken from the purchasers.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Trustee.*

June 9th, 1827. 5t68

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15*th*, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19*th*, 1827. 3mt73

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOCTOR*; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31*st*, 1827. 65

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1827.

THE undersigned, Grand Jurors, having discharged the duties we owe the court, and reflecting upon the number of courts holden annually in our county as useless, unnecessary, and expensive, tending to waste the *time* and exhaust the resources of the people.—do, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Iredell to have the county courts holden now in May and November, changed to the 5th Monday after the 4th Mondays in March and September, thereby altering and fixing two of our county courts to be held on the same weeks of our Superior courts, when all business can be done, except that requiringthe intervention of a Jury.

For the freemen and farmers of Iredell to be compelled to leave their homes *six weeks* in every year to serve as Jurors, we consider unnecessary, grievous and oppressive. We therefore pledge ourselves to use all fair means to explain the advantages of this change to our fellow-citizens, and to exert ourselves actively to accomplish this desirable object. And further, we request the freemen of Iredell to call on all their county candidates to unfold and explain their sentiments and views on this subject.

It is ordered, unanimously, by the Grand Jury, that the above be published four weeks in the Western Carolinian,

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, *Foreman.*

John Witherspoon,	Hugh Howard
James Owen,	David McCrery,
Daniel Braly,	Josiah C. McHenry,
John Crawford,	Benjamin Johnson,
Edward Eidson,	John M. Walker,
Joseph Summers,	Grove Tomlinson,
Joseph S. McKnight,	William Cumins.

t68

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, vs. Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

Test: J. B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price advt. $2 50. 6t70

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827: Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of Jo. Bowen, and agent of McBee and Reinhardt, vs. Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 275 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and made final. Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 5th year of American Independence. 6t67 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827: John Wright vs. Elijah Harriss; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harriss, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harriss to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

6t69 J. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others vs. Francis Bedford and others; Petition for partition: It ppearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard ex-parte, and judgment granted accordingly.

6t71 DANIEL COLEMAN, *Clk.*

Philadelphia has a population of 150,000, New-York 170,000, and Baltimore 70,000 inhabitants.

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of *tailoring* done, that he will execute it in a style of workmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting *Ladies Dresses*, in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Concord, May 29, 1827. 6t70

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit:

Cloth Coats, from 5 to $6, owing to payment;
Pantaloons, from 1 to $1 25:
Summer Coats, from 2 to $2 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.

Concord, June 2*d*, 1827. 6t71

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods.* All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding.*

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 60

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Mahan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

POETRY.

THE BLUSH.

Roseate tint of purest virtue,
Bloom ethereal, blush divine!
Bidding, by thy sweet suffusion,
Loveliness more lovely shine!

More than beauty's fairest feature,
More than form's most perfect grace;
Touching the fond heart, and giving
Softest charms to every face!

Test of quick-impassion'd feeling;
Jewel in the dower of youth;
Modesty's unquestion'd herald;
Pledge of innocence and truth!

Infant passion's varying banner;
Trembling consciousness display'd!
Lover, seize the fleeting meteor;
Catch the rainbow, ere it fade!

A MAI DAY.

The air is full of sounds of life and joy;
The sun is at the crisis of his power;
No gloomy storm portending clouds now lower;
There's not a haze Day's brightness to alloy;
The western winds come flying in as gay
As though it were all Nature's jubilee.

I gaze in rapture on this beauteous scene,
And feel my heart expand, my thoughts ascend,
Inspir'd with gratitude to heaven. Again
I glance around—all things expressive blend
Their looks or voices in thanksgiving meet,
But man! He marks it not, grovelling at Plutus' feet! *Conn. Mirror.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

RIDING ON HORSEBACK.

"A man never feels so proud or sanguine as when he is bounding on the back of a fine horse. Cares fly with the first curvet; and the very sight of a spur is enough to prevent one committing suicide. What a magnificient creature is man, that a brute's prancing hoof can influence his temper or his destiny!—and truly however little there may be to admire in the rider, few things in this admirable world can be conceived more beautiful than a horse, when the bloody spur has thrust some anger in his resentful side. How splendid to view him with his dilated nostril, his flaming eye, his arched neck, and his waving tail, rustling like a banner in a battle!—to see him champing his slavered bridle, and sprinkling the snow foam upon the earth, which his hasty hoof seems almost as if it scorned to touch!"

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, MAY 25.

LAWYERS' FESTIVAL.

The Suffolk Bar held their annual meeting on Wednesday last, John Heard, Jun. Esq. presiding. The address was delivered by Samuel Shaw, a copy of which was requested for the press. Messrs. Sullivan, Webster, Pickering, Hubbard and Thacher, were the Committee appointed to present the thanks of the bar, and request a copy. At the dinner, at the Exchange, Chief Justice Parker, Judges Wild, Story, and Davis, the Mayor, and the Rev. Mr. Young, were invited guests. The toasts were as rich in wit and sentiment as the dinner was sumptuous. Several songs, written by gentlemen of the bar, were sung with spirit and point, and received with great applause. The following are samples. The first three stanzas of a Song, (containing as in good olden times ten or a dozen stanzas, giving a "*History of the Law*," from the days of Old Dudley and witchcraft, to the present day "of a Government of Laws and trial by jury." The other a charming anacreontic.

STANZAS from the HISTORY of the LAW.

How lawyers have thrived ever since*
It needs not a ghost or a poet
To tell us—I see you all wince
And cry, prithee be quiet, I know it;
That our number is not very small
Of attornies all ready to trammel one
You may learn from the rolls—or a call
For the bill of *Exchange* drawn by Hamilton.

Sing *fee*, fal, de rol,
And *fee*, fal, de rol,
Ah! *fee*, fol. de rol,
Oh! *fee*, fol, de rol, &c.

True it is, we're a poor set of dogs;
Half our clients begrudge us their money,
While for them we get hoarse as bull frogs
Making speeches of pure oil and honey.
Tho' of assetts we stand in great need:
T'other half, men of honesty dubious
Give us nought but the will for the deed,
And we find our estates are in *nubibus*,
With our *fee*, fal, de rol, &c.

Still the lawyers have not lost their cases;
Quid pro quo is a consideration;
And 'tis they who the cabinet graces
Who furnish a head to the nation,
Ambassadors sent beyond seas,
Lots of new Presidential candidates,
And hundreds who make, without fees,
Everlasting Congressional grand debates,
About *fee*, fal, de rol, &c.

* The days of witchcraft.

ON LORD ELDON'S RESIGNATION.

This *decision*, though late, is his best,
For promoting the national weal;
Against *this* (let his mind be at rest)
Not a wretch upon earth will *appeal.*

How Oxford will groan as her bigots forsake her,
And weep that G. Canning's turn'd *cabinet maker.*

Yet Dublin *patriots* how sad your lot,
Without its *Peel* the *Orange* soon must rot!

EARLY RISING.

'Rise before the sun;
Then make a breakfast, of the morning dew,
Served up by nature on some grassy hill;
You'll find it nectar.' *Massinger.*

At this season of the year, there is no habit more conducive to health and to happiness, than that of rising early, and taking a long and devious ramble through the streets, or the fields just starting into verdure, or the forests whose trees and shrubs are now budding, and where nature is gradually resuming her vernal garb. A spring morning is of all seasons the most congenial to the feeling of 'joyous youth,' in whose bosom fond hopes are swelling, and delightful visions of future success and pleasure rise one after another in untiring succession. To such the charms of an undisturbed hour of romance, accompanied by all the bright and beautiful images which a fine morning presents to the eye and the imagination, need only to be known, to be dear. The still beauty of the hour at once tranquillizes the vulgar passions which a vulgar world nourishes and foments, and awakens those softer and purer emotions which are so much more congenial to the high destiny of the human soul. Health too, as well as moral purity, breathes in the air of a spring morning; and female loveliness itself becomes more lovely under its refreshing and vivifying influence. And besides these attractions, the beauties of the scenes and the seasons which present themselves at this hour are varied and admirable. In the words of Milton,

'Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew.' [*Hallowell Adv.*

GOOD SALT.

A difference, in point of quality, greater than is generally imagined, exists between salt recently manufactured, and salt which has undergone depuration, and been well drained from the brine and bittern. Recent salt is not well adapted for preserving meat, or the uses of the table; it imparts to meats a bad taste, vitiates their colour, and prevents them acquiring that firmness which is essential to [illegible] subject to great waste during its conveyance to any distance, as it dissolves and runs into a liquid state. Salt of a good age may be distinguished from recent salt, by a taste penetrating, yet free from bitterness; by the solidity of its fabric, and by its not deliquiescing when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

LOST APPETITE IN HORSES.

Horses lose their appetite from various causes, viz: Excessive fatigue, want of a change in food, dirty fodder, mouldy corn, or a dirty manger, &c. &c. but most frequently by the approach of some disease. So soon as you discover a horse has lost his appetite, observe the following treatment, viz: Take from the neck vein half a gallon of blood; take of assafœtida a quarter of an ounce, salt one table spoonful, sassafras tea one quart—mix and give them as a drench. On the second day, take of glauber salts one pound, warm water one quart; after dissolving the salts, give it as a drench, and in two or three days the appetite will be restored, unless the animal is laboring under some disease, which may be ascertained by the symptoms.

SUNDAY.

The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much, that were it not for the regular return of Sabbath the majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world, but money when it is needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, luxuries to feed our pampered appetites. But christianity has consulted the wants of man, and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven.

How happy the virtuous man must feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world to one day of sober reflection, or pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his good fortune, than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Make.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

To see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with the halo of happiness together, and openly acknowledging their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call heaven and earth to witness the sincerity of the solemn vows—to think of the endearing connexion, the important consequences, the final separation, the smile that kindles to ecstacy at their union, must at length be quenched in the tears of mourning! but while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the like sorrows, to rejoice and weep in unison. This is the most interesting spectacle that social life exhibits.

False Nose.—A French surgeon has lately restored to an individual his nose, which had been frost-bitten during the campaign in Russia. The usual mode was adopted of turning down a portion of the skin of the forehead for the purpose. The result is very satisfactory. The deformity is scarcely observable, and the scar in the forehead, concealed in some degree by the hair, has almost entirely disappeared. What is very extraordinary, is that the person on whom this operation has been performed, refers to his forehead all the sensations of his false nose, the nerves of which are in fact furnished by the nervous branches intended for the forehead.

American Lakes.—Lake Erie has about thirty-five fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than twenty-five in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, rarely exceeding four fathoms. Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are, in places, nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Thursday morning a Mr. Dobbins, aged 62, was married to a Mrs. Hickman, a widow lady, blessed with an entailed property of ten children. No cause was assigned for the rash action.

an Irish peasant who it was that lived in a certain house, pointing towards it. "Johnny O'Brian," replied the peasant, "but he does not live there now, for he is dead." "How long has he been dead?" quoth the gentleman. "If he lived till next Monday, he would be dead a fortnight, God rest his soul," was the reply.

Curious Sporting Fact.—At the Malden races in Essex, (England) in 1784, three horses started for the plate, and the whole three were distanced the first heat, according to the common rules of horse-racing, without any quibble or equivocation. The first ran on the wrong side of the post, the second was deficient in weight, and the third fell and broke his leg.

Patent Medicine.—A writer in the Lowell Journal, suggests to the makers of patent medicines, the propriety of inventing a remedy for a disease with which he is much afflicted, viz: *drowsiness in meeting.* From the prevalence of the complaint, we should suppose such a medicine would meet with a rapid sale.

A Pennsylvania paper says: Mr. Leech, of Salem, built and put in operation a saw mill in six days. We can tell a story that will require a greater stretch of credulity to believe. A gentleman from Rochester informs us, that the enterprising inhabitants of that flourishing village, commenced a church, 60 feet long, and 40 wide, on Monday, and on the succeeding Sabbath divine service was performed in the building—an instance of despatch, our informant remarks, unprecedented in the annals of architecture.

China.—In 1818, after the last census, the population of China, within the great wall, amounted to 148 millions of souls, occupying a surface of 700,000 square leagues. The army was composed of about 1.288 000 men, viz.—330,000 infantry, 420.000 horse, and 33,000 in the marine service. The public revenue in 1817, amounted to 79,600 *leang*, or about 100 millions of dollars, in gold, silver, and the produce of the country.—*Paris Paper.*

Intelligence has been received by a vessel from Gibraltar, that Mr. Everett, our Minister at the Court of Spain, has obtained an official order for the immediate release of the American citizens confined in the Spanish dungeons of Ceuta. They are about 30 in number, and comprise the survivors of the crew of the Columbian privateer Gen. Soublette, which, not long ago, was driven on shore in a gale of wind.